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Borough and County of Town of Poole

# Annual Report

For 1918,

ON THE

## Health and Sanitary Circumstances

OF

The Borough and Port of Poole,

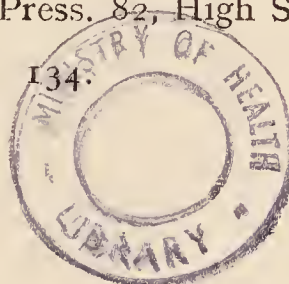
BY

WILLIAM GOSSE, M.D., D.P.H.

POOLE:

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Telephone 134.



PREFACE BY DR. A. T. NANKIVELL.

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*The following report, the work of Dr. William Gosse, gives an account of the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough of Poole, for the year, 1918.*

*As the Council are aware, I was liberated from my military duties towards the end of last February, and resumed my work in the Borough in the middle of March. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking Dr. Gosse for his help and kind co-operation during the years of the War.*

A. T. NANKIVELL.

### Sanitary Committee.

ALDERMAN JULYAN (Chairman).

COUNCILLOR SHUTLER (Vice-Chairman).

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN CARTER & SAUNDERS, COUNCILLORS AYRE, CASSON, CRABB, GAMBIER, GREEN, HIGGIN, HOGG, LAWRENCE, MOWLAM, OSTLER, RIGLER, SHERSTON, WATERMAN.

### Present Staff of the Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health	W. GOSSE, M.D., D.P.H Camb.§
Inspector of Nuisances	F. S. B. RAMSDEN.* „ „
Sanitary Inspector	P. W. WHEELER.*
School Nurse	Mrs. PARTRIDGE.
Health Visitor	Miss L. HOOPER
Matron of Alderney Heath Hospital	Mrs. NIPPARD.
Disinfecter	H. G. NIPPARD.
Clerk	Miss EDWARDS.
Junior Clerk	Miss NIPPARD.

§Also School Medical Officer for the Borough and Medical Officer to the Port of Poole.

\*Holding Certificates for Sanitary Inspectors, granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute, and Certificates for Food and Meat Inspection.

||Holding Health Visitor's and School Nurse's Certificate from the Royal Sanitary Institute, and the Certificate of the Central Midwifery Board.

\*Also acts as Inspector of Nuisances to the Port Sanitary Authority.

Staff at present on military service :—

A. T. NANKIVELL, M.D., D.P.H.  
 A. T. BETTINSON, Lab. Assist.  
 C. A. TRIM, Clerk.  
 F. B. EDWARDS, Clerk.

## PREFACE.

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**To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the  
Borough of Poole.**

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Gentlemen,

*In making my final Annual Report on the health of the Borough for which I have had the honour of being responsible during the Great War, with the shortage of food supplies which necessarily diminished resistance to disease, we have happily had no serious epidemics; indeed the general incidence of infectious diseases has been below that of peace times.*

*It is difficult to overestimate the value of Public Health work for as Sir. Arthur Newsholme points out in his last review; more than a quarter of a million fewer persons die annually, than would die if the conditions existing in the decennium 1871-80 continued. Or as stated elsewhere, the lives saved equals the whole white population of our dependencies and colonies, which have so splendidly fought for our ideals and our country.*

*I only regret that my efforts have not been more successful, especially for the promotion of Child Welfare.*

*I again thank the various councillors and officials for their courteous assistance, and the sanitary staff for their continued loyal co-operation.*

*I remain, Gentlemen,*

*Your obedient servant,*

WILLIAM GOSSE.

*April, 1919.*



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### Statistical Summary for 1918.

Area of Borough	7,964 acres.
*Population	43,829.
Birth-rate	15.5 per thousand population.
Marriage-rate	16.3        „        „
Death-rate (corrected)	14.8        „        „
" Zymotic " death-rate	.6        „        „
Infant mortality rate	80 per thousand births.

\*For explanation and particulars refer to Vital Statistics.

### Poverty and Pauperism.

This is to show the amount of destitution in the district.

1913—July 1st.	Persons in receipt of relief	1,391
1914    „    „    „	„    „    „	1,235
1915    „    „    „	„    „    „	1,160
1916    „    „    „	„    „    „	1,133
1917    „    „    „	„    „    „	1,099
1918    „    „    „	„    „    „	1,009

There has been a remarkable decrease in pauperism throughout England and Wales, since 1914. The reduction during the war, of the number of persons receiving Poor Law relief, being 213,805. The vagrants and casuals have been lessened by about 4/5th, for in one night in 1914 there were 5,587 in the casual wards, while in 1918 there were only 1,195.

No doubt the limitation of the facilities for drinking has contributed to this remarkable decrease in pauperism ; but the comparative absence of unemployment is the chief factor and therefore the great problem is to ensure employment.

### Vital Statistics.

POPULATION.—The Registrar General still supplies the estimates excluding all non-civilian males whether serving at home or abroad, for estimating the death rate, the number for 1918 being 39,116 ; while the number for birth rate is 43,829 ; the effect of this as compared with our pre-war estimation is to increase the death-rate and lessen the birth-rate.

BIRTH-RATE.—Last year was the lowest previously recorded in the borough, but this year it is 10 less namely 680, of which 62 were illegitimate ; the birth rate for 1918 was the lowest on record throughout England and Wales.

MARRIAGE RATE.—This has become again nearly normal, there being 359 marriages, that is to say, the number of persons married was 718.

DEATH-RATE.—This shows an increase, the total number of deaths being 582, that is 52 more than last year which is more than accounted for by Influenza epidemic.

**INFANTILE MORTALITY.**—Shows an improvement on last year, as only 55 infants died and 11 of these were illegitimate which is almost double the proportion of legitimate children. Nearly half the total deaths were due to congenital deficiency and besides these there were 14 still-born children buried in the cemeteries alone, while in the Health Visitors report it will be seen that there were 51 still-births. The average infantile mortality for similar sized towns was 94 per 1000 births, which, as ours is 80, is so much a matter of congratulation.

The Zymotic death-rate remains low being half of that of 1914 ("Zymotic" includes the most common infectious diseases).

### **Infectious Diseases.**

During the year 969 cases of infectious diseases were notified in the Borough, but of these 654 were measles or Rubella, and 146 Tuberculosis and Chicken pox 27 excluding these there remains 142 cases, slightly more than last year. It will be seen that over two-thirds of infectious diseases notified was measles, this epidemic occurred in the early Spring and necessitated closing some of the schools, but the type was not severe and the mortality very low.

**ENTERIC FEVER.**—Eleven cases were notified with 3 deaths.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—Forty nine cases with 8 deaths.

**SCARLET FEVER.**—Fifty-one cases with no deaths.

**PUERPERAL FEVER.**—Three cases were notified with 2 deaths.

**CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.**—Three cases with 2 deaths.

**MEASLES** was only responsible for 4 deaths.

**CANCER** was the cause of 48 deaths.

**TUBERCULOSIS.**—The Pulmonary form caused 46 deaths and other tuberculosis diseases 10 deaths.

**WHOOPING COUGH.**—was not unusually prevalent, but it caused 9 deaths which, as I pointed out in my last report is unsatisfactory and suggests a want of care and intelligent home nursing.

**CHICKEN POX** was made a notifiable disease in September.

**INFLUENZA** was the cause of 91 deaths in the borough during the year. Although the epidemic wave had somewhat spent its virulence on reaching us, for there were 98,998 deaths from influenza in England and Wales during the last quarter of 1918. We had two epidemics, the spring one being of a mild type, the autumn one virulent which attained its maximum intensity by the end of October. Most of the deaths occurred in the prime of life and were due to pulmonary complications, which possibly could have been avoided, had the patient realized the danger of exposure while suffering from Influenza. A detailed report has been sent up to the Local Government Board.



### **Malaria.**

This has again become a danger, owing to soldiers being invalided home suffering from malaria and particularly because mosquitoes are exceptionally prevalent in the neighbourhood of Poole Harbour. The L.G.B. made investigations and sent down an expert who suggested the clearing up of the margins of the fresh water lake, etc, which has since been done. Fortunately I was able to report that the Local Authority was fully alive to the danger of mosquitoes and that warning notices had been issued annually since 1915, in which advice was given, and assistance offered by the Public Health Department.

### **Venereal Diseases.**

The County Council arranged in 1917 for Treatment Centres at the Boscombe Hospital and at Dorchester. Advice and particulars as to days and times can be obtained from the M.O.H., or any Medical practitioner and all enquiries will be strictly confidential. The number of individuals treated at Boscombe Hospital from April 1st, 1917, to the end of 1918 was 231, (122 in 1918), which includes Bournemouth and surrounding districts.

### **The Bacteriological Laboratory.**

Had to be practically closed, as the Assistant was called up for Military Service early in the year and only emergency examinations were done by the M.O.H. . . . The work was again resumed on the assistant being demobilized.

### **Child Welfare.**

It is rather discouraging after the third time of asking in my Annual Reports, that the municipality did not voluntarily take over the responsibility of Child Welfare, and now it has become compulsory has got no further than appointing a committee, and that neither of the two schemes offered was supported by the councillors representing the working classes, who would derive almost all the benefit of the services of trained Health Visitors. The report of the Municipal Health Visitor will show the amount of work done, which may fairly claim a share in contributing to the very low mortality of the Measles epidemic, there being 654 cases notified with only 2 deaths; and also only 5 deaths from Infantile Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

It will also be seen in the foot note of the Health Visitor's report that she attended 17 emergency midwifery cases.

Another midwife is needed in the Newtown District. The Borough School for Mothers, has worked steadily on doing much good in a quiet way, with the assistance about ten voluntary workers and its four centres. The Poole School has increased in numbers and there are 62 babies and 77 mothers on its books,



The Branksome School has progressed and has 70 members now an increase of 17 from last year.

The Heatherlands School has very uphill work, because so many of the women are doing laundry work.

The Newtown School has also increased in membership and the larger number of babies brought is very gratifying.

Dental as well as Medical advice is now provided at the centres. The Superintendent, Miss Eaton, has been energetic, and reports that 152 health addresses have been given at the four schools. 2043 visits have been paid, and other activities have been inaugurated; also her appreciation of the help of the Municipal Health Visitor.

The Children's Aid Association has been affiliated with the Poole Guild of Help.

#### Health Visitor's Annual Report, 1918.

Impetigo	..	..	..	..	5
Measles	..	..	..	..	135
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	23
Antenatal	..	..	..	..	77
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	28
Mumps	..	..	..	..	23
Discharging eyes	..	..	..	..	10
Junior Ailments	..	..	..	..	41
Diphtheria Swabs	..	..	..	..	12
First visits to new babies	..	..	..	..	211
					<hr/>
Total Visits	..	..	..	..	1806
					<hr/>
Births Notified	..	..	..	..	631
Births Registered	..	..	..	..	637
Notified by Doctors	..	..	..	..	347
Notified by Midwives	..	..	..	..	233
Notified by other people	..	..	..	..	51
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	35
Stillbirths	..	..	..	..	51

During the Influenza epidemic October and November the local midwives having the disease, the H.V. attended 17 emergency midwifery cases.

#### Water Supply.

The consumption during the year was 293,462,000 gallons. This increase is explained by having to supply the Lake Concrete Ship building yard and also the Royal Engineers working at Sterte.

In October the L.G.B. inspectors again inspected the collecting area, with the objects of seeing whether the disused chalk pit which was found to be one of the chief sources of the occasional turbidity present after heavy rains, had been properly stopped, and also if there were any other probable swallow holes, by which surface water could gain access to the well. They were apparently satisfied in both respects.

The water has fully maintained its standard of purity, the only complaint received from the public was its hardness. A paragraph was published in the local press which stated that the cost of extra soap required to reduce the present hardness by one half was £32,812 10s. annually. From this it would appear that the Council's scheme for providing a water softening plant, which has been held up during the war awaiting the sanction of the L.G.B. the estimated cost of which was £27,832 12s. would be a desirable and profitable investment to the rate payers.

### Housing of the Working Classes.

Since the last Annual Report, the Committee has been sitting and several schemes considered and negotiations for purchase of land opened. The estimated present cost of a six roomed house would be £550; therefore the lowest economic weekly rent including rates and repairs would be 12/- a week.

Although the urgency of the question is now menacing, the need was recognised nearly 30 years ago when in 1890 an act for the Housing of the Working Classes was passed. The main points in the act now before Parliament, that the government will subsidise the loss to the municipalities beyond a penny rate for seven years, when there will be a revaluation. Local authorities must prepare schemes for dealing with slum areas and insanitary houses. No payment for condemned property will be paid, only site value powers will be given to acquire and if need be, to *improve* existing property, which is capable of being got into decent order.

In the autumn we inspected 8 out of the 11 houses built some 9 years ago by the Poole Housing Association and let at 5/6 a week, with baths in the sculleries. Of these 8 houses 3 were very dirty and 2 were convicted for food wastage, several pounds of war bread being found thrown out in the yards. The baths were used once a week in 4 houses and once a fortnight in 1, the remaining 3 not at all.

Therefore it would appear of doubtful utility to fix baths in the smaller houses. The tenants' chief objection is the cost of extra fuel, which is estimated at 6d. for each bath. It suggests that in poorer and more densely populated districts, that municipal baths, wash houses and baking facilities would be more convenient and economical as it is improbable that the price of coal will ever be low again. Also it should not be forgotten that when there is a national supply of electricity at a cheap rate, it will necessarily modify the methods of heating houses and water. Finally with regard to slums, the landlords are not entirely to blame, for there are more bad tenants than bad landlords, indeed an eminent social worker in Sheffield says that "sluts make slums."

### **Borough Isolation Hospitals.**

There are two, Alderney three miles out, with its three blocks added by the War Office, and Baiter Hospital for emergency out breaks, situated in Poole Harbour.

Number of Patients admitted into Alderney Hospital, 1918.

No. of Military Cases admitted into Alderney Hospital	64
„ Civil „ „ „ „	106
„ Naval „ „ „ „	6
„ Rural „ „ „ „	19
<hr/>	
Total admitted	195

### **Borough Surveyor's Department.**

Difficulties in the lack of labour and materials have prevented more work being carried out than was absolutely necessary. The work of relaying or renewing various old surface water sewers and drains to the extent of about 460 yards has been executed. During the year 1918 the following buildings have been erected.

New Buildings	..	..	3
Other Buildings	..	..	48
Additions	..	..	17

### **Diseases of Animals Acts.**

During the year only seven cases of suspected Swine Fever have been reported this being the lowest number of cases for several years. Three persons were prosecuted for offences against the above acts, and fines inflicted in each case.

No cases of Glanders, Mange or other diseases have occurred in the Borough during the year.



## **REPORT TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.**

---

I beg to submit the Report for 1918 and regret that the shortage of labour and material owing to the continuance of war conditions little or nothing has been done to remedy the deficiency of cloak room accommodation and shortage of sanitary conveniences in some schools.

With regard to defective clothing and footgear among the school children, comparatively few children were observed inadequately clad, but more with defective shoes. These deficiencies were always pointed out and messages sent to the parents. A paragraph pointing out the dangers and giving suggestions was also inserted in the local press.

The chronic grievance of the absence of provision for the operative treatment of Adenoids and Tonsils should be removed, for it handicaps the opportunity of the school child, wastes the efforts of the teachers and diminishes the grant from the Board of Education. Fortunately the troubles are not unduly prevalent in the Borough, so the expense would not be excessive.

### **School Clinics.**

This work (see tables P.23—26) continues to be most valuable and appreciated, not only in the treatment of minor ailments, such as contagious skin diseases which are still very prevalent in the borough; but in timely advice to parents to provide medical attention in cases that probably would otherwise be undiscovered until it was too late to prevent permanent injury to health. Many cases of infectious disease are also found, which would, if not isolated, become the source of epidemics.

should be punished. For this defective dental condition is largely due to the vicious customs prevailing of allowing children unlimited sweetmeats, never cleaning the teeth, and not providing simple, regular, properly prepared meals.

In my last annual report I briefly mentioned that the work of this department had after considerable trouble been reorganised, with the view of obtaining efficiency and better utilization of the services of the local school dentists as arranged by the Education Committee in 1914.

With this objective, an annual inspection of the groups concerned at the schools, was carried out in the beginning of 1918. The number of children (see dental report) examined was 3,288 out of some 5—6000 and the number found with defective teeth was 1747, more than half, and the number of these who accepted free treatment at the Dental Clinic was 232, leaving 1515 which are not accounted for, as shown by the appended report. Unfortunately the inspection this year (March 1919) has not yet been carried out by the school dentists. So we have no means of knowing whether the defects found and not treated at the dental clinic have been remedied, nor for the past six months, have we had any cases except a few urgency ones to send up to the Dental Clinic, thus wasting the service which is only two hours weekly.

I wish to put on record my appreciation of the support given to my efforts for the provision of adequate dental treatment, by the teachers of the elementary and secondary schools, who have sent to the school medical officer no less than 438 children with bad teeth and who received treatment by means of urgency orders.

#### Dental Clinic Report.

No. of school children examined at annual inspection	3288
No. found by school dentists with defective teeth	1747
No. of cases brought forward from previous year	no return
No. of defectives who accepted treatment at Dental Clinic	232
Emergency cases sent up from School Clinic . .	116
<hr/>	
Total treated at Dental Clinic . . . .	348
<hr/>	
No. of defectives who did not accept free treatment	1515
Methods of Treatment, Conservative . .	3
Extractions . .	345
Gas Cases . .	43
Results of Treatment, Remedied . . . .	348
Not completed . .	no return
Number of cases notified defective which have not been treated either by private dentists or at the Dental Clinic.	no return.

\* The accomodation, etc., for a Dental Clinic is most unsatisfactory

(Signed) LANCE B. MYERS.

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2. Classification of Deaths in 1917 (Local Government Board Table III).
3. Infant Mortality during 1917 (Local Government Board Table IV).
4. Infectious Diseases, Local Distribution (Local Government Board Table I).
5. Attack Rates of certain Infectious Diseases, 1894—1917.
6. Death Rates from Cancer and Tuberculosis.
7. Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality.
8. Work done under Food and Drug Acts.
9. Average Composition of Milk Samples 1910—17.
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11. Preliminary Report of School Medical Service.
12. Numerical Return of Exceptional Children.
13. Return of Defects in Course of Medical Inspection.
14. Treatment of Defects of Children.



TABLE I.  
Vital Statistics 1884—1917.

Year	Mid-year population	Birth Rate per 1000 pop	Marriage Rate per 1000 pop	Death Rate per 1000 pop.	Infant Mortality per 1000 births.	Zymotic Diseased Dt'hRate per 1000 pop.
1884	12,796	32.7	..	19.4	130	1.9
1885	12,957	39.5	..	18.7	86	0.8
1886	13,237	30.9	..	18.1	112	1.6
1887	13,529	32.6	..	15.8	112	1.6
1888	13,680	28.0	..	17.5	86	1.4
1889	13,853	27.5	..	10.1	94	2.0
1890	14,027	26.9	..	14.6	82	0.9
1891	15,500	27.8	..	14.1	78	0.6
1892	15,887	29.3	..	20.7	171	.52
1893	16,275	28.2	..	17.8	165	2.1
1894	16,662	32.2	..	13.7	91	1.0
1895	17,050	29.5	..	15.1	126	0.4
1896	17,438	31.5	..	14.9	116	0.9
1897	17,826	28.6	..	15.5	123	1.6
1898	18,214	28.5	..	15.3	145	0.4
1899	18,602	27.3	..	17.4	123	0.2
1900	18,991	27.7	..	15.3	131	0.6
1901	19,538	27.4	..	13.9	93	1.1
1902	20,095	26.7	..	16.4	110	1.1
1903	20,500	27.0	..	16.1	135	0.8
1904	21,142	27.1	..	17.0	109	1.4
1905	21,804	26.7	..	15.7	113	0.9
*1906	32,086	30.0	15.9	15.1	118	1.5
1907	32,518	27.5	16.8	13.1	76	0.8
1908	33,217	26.6	16.8	13.8	87	1.2
1909	33,524	27.8	15.0	13.9	89	0.8
1910	34,168	26.0	15.4	12.7	82	0.9
1911	39,102	24.0	14.1	14.0	126	2.4
1912	40,386	22.7	14.6	10.9	88	1.0
1913	41,066	22.1	14.2	11.0	82	0.9
1914	41,880	21.0	13.6	11.3	77	1.2
1915	42,800	18.7	18.6	13.2	93	0.6
§1916	42,331	19.8	15.6	13.7	76	0.7
§1917	42,335	16.2	14.5	13.0		0.7
§1918	43,829	15.5	16.3	14.8	84	0.6

\*Borough enlarged.

§This is the Registrar General's estimate for Birth-rate, based on the ratio between total and civilian population of England and Wales.

TABLE II  
Causes of Death.

(Civilians only.)		Males.	Females.
All Causes	..	267	297
1	Enteric Fever ..	..	3
2	Small Pox ..	..	..
3	Measles ..	3	1
4	Scarlet Fever ..	..	..
5	Whooping Cough ..	4	5
6	Diphtheria and croup ..	2	6
7	Influenza ..	36	55
8	Erysipelas ..	..	..
9	Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	14	32
10	Tuberculous Meningitis ..	4	1
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	4	1
12	Cancer, Malignant Disease ..	22	26
13	Rheumatic Fever ..	..	3
14	Meningitis ..	2	..
15	Organic Heart Disease ..	25	25
16	Bronchitis ..	19	12
17	Pneumonia (all forms) ..	11	12
18	Other respiratory Diseases ..	7	9
19	Diarrhoea etc., (under 2 years) ..	3	2
20	Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	3	..
20A	Alcoholism ..	..	..
21	Cirrhosis of Liver ..	3	..
22	Nephritis and Bright's Disease ..	12	9
23	Puerperal Fever ..	..	2
24	Parturition, apart from Puerperal fever ..	..	3
25	Congenital Debility etc., ..	17	9
26	Violence, apart from suicide ..	10	4
27	Suicide ..	..	1
28	Other Defined Diseases ..	70	87
29	Causes ill-defined or unknown ..	3	..
Special causes included above (C.S.M.) ..		2	..
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age ..		31	24

TABLE III

## Infant Mortality during the year 1918.

*Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.*

Causes of Death.	Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.									Total Deaths under one year
	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Bronchitis	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	1	2	7
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Injury at Birth	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Malformations	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Premature Birth	17	1	2	..	20	1	1	..	..	22
Atrophy, Debility & Naraemus	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Causes	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	6
	19	3	2	1	25	12	5	5	8	55

Deaths in the year—legitimate 44, illegitimate 11. No other Infant Deaths.



TABLE 4.

(Local Government Board Table II).

**Cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1918**

Notifiable Disease.	Total Cases notified in each locality.					Total Cases	Removed to Hospital
	Hamworthy	St. James	Longfleet	Parkstone	Branksome		
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	1	26	4	14	4	49	47
Erysipelas	2	6	..	7	2	17	..
Scarlet Fever	2	23	7	18	1	51	59
Enteric Fever	..	4	..	7	..	11	9
Puerperal Fever	..	..	1	2	..	3	..
Cerebro Spinal-Meningitis	..	..	..	3	..	3	*8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	5	..	3	..	8	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	33	11	64	13	124	..
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	..	9	1	12	..	22	..
Measles and Rubella	49	222	22	264	97	654	1
Chicken Pox	..	20	..	6	1	27	1
Totals	57	348	46	400	118	969	125

\*Including 5 cases of suspicious contacts.

No other case of infectious disease notified.

TABLE V

Attack Rates per 10,000 population from Scarlet Fever  
Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever.

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever
1894	19.0	23.9	6.8
1895	14.6	10.5	2.9
1896	12.5	5.7	3.4
1897	24.1	16.7	3.3
1898	4.9	15.9	1.1
1899	38.7	12.3	8.9
1900	19.0	5.8	10.0
1901	139.8	7.1	19.6
1902	24.5	8.4	5.6
1903	7.8	11.7	6.8
1904	106.2	16.2	10.1
1905	13.7	9.1	17.9
1906	12.4	10.2	8.4
1907	7.1	15.0	4.0
1908	12.6	13.8	1.8
1909	42.0	8.9	3.0
1910	29.5	20.7	1.4
1911	96.6	12.5	1.4
1912	47.3	17.0	3.4
1913	18.2	12.1	3.1
1914	12.1	13.7	1.1
1915	17.9	7.7	1.4
1916	11.8	10.6	1.8
1917	9.9	10.6	1.8
1918	11.6	11.1	2.5

TABLE VI

Death Rate per 10,000 population from Cancer and Tuberculosis.

Year	Cancer.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
1900	13.1	8.9
1901	10.7	11.5
1902	8.5	11.0
1903	6.8	11.2
1904	13.3	13.8
1905	8.2	13.5
1906	11.3	12.7
1907	7.7	10.1
1908	8.2	12.3
1909	9.5	10.8
1910	10.8	11.1
1911	11.0	10.0
1912	9.7	7.2
1913	11.2	7.3
1914	10.3	9.0
1915	8.8	8.4
1916	12.5	10.7
1917	12.3	13.1
1918	12.2	11.7



TABLE VII.—Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality for the Year 1918.  
*Provisional figures, Population estimated to the middle of 1918 have been used for the purpose of this Table.*

	Birth-rate per 1,000 total Population	Annual Death-rate per 1000 Civilian Population.								Rate per 1,000 Births		Percentage of total Deaths*			
		All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small-Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 Years	Total Deaths under one year	Deaths in Public Institutions	Certified Causes	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales	17.7	17.6	0.03	0.00	0.28	0.03	0.29	0.14	0.49	10.99	97	24.3	93.3	5.4	1.3
96 Great Towns, including London Census Populations exceeding 50,000	17.6	18.2	0.02	0.00	0.36	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.49	14.46	106	28.4	93.4	5.8	0.8
148 Smaller Towns, Census Popula- tions 20,000-50,000	17.9	16.1	0.03	—	0.25	0.02	0.25	0.14	0.38	9.73	94	51.4	94.5	3.9	1.6
London	16.1	18.9	0.02	—	0.42	0.03	0.43	0.17	0.56	15.67	107	45.0	92.5	7.3	0.2

\*Non-civilians are included in these figures for England and Wales but not for other areas.

TABLE VIII.

Work done under the Food and Drugs Acts.

Nature of Sample.			Formal	Informal	Total	Genuine	Adulterated	Vendor Cautioned	Vendor Prosecuted
Tea	..	..	6	..	6	4	2	..	2
Milk	..	..	74	..	74	69	5	3	2
Milk	..	..	..	153	153	142	11	11	..
Margarine	..	..	7	..	7	7	..	..	..
Lard	..	..	4	..	4	4	..	..	..
Coffee	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
Butter	..	..	7	..	7	9	..	..	..
Bread	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Epsom Salts	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	..
Sausage	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	..
Pepper	..	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	..
Mustard	..	..	1	2	3	3	..	..	..
Sugar of Milk	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Powdered Rhubarb	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
Custard Powder	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
Baking Powder	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Egg Substitute Powder	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Flour	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	..
Total	..	..	116	161	276	258	18	14	4

TABLE IX

Average Composition of Milk Samples 1914—18.

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Fat	3.47	3.46	3.65	3.35	3.3
Solids no Fat	8.80	8.73	8.76	8.72	8.76

TABLE X

Showing amount of Unsound Food Destroyed.

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Beef ..	1638	4946	3264	1335	6609
Pork ..	3033	5775	6353	2319	1485
Mutton ..	315	31	125	17	40
Fish ..	5925	1143	106	5896	1079
Fruit ..	..	21	135	283	224
Poultry ..	..	145	..	..	..
Cheese ..	..	..	..	..	194
Potatoes ..	..	..	..	..	3920
Flour ..	..	..	..	..	1640
Rabbits ..	..	..	..	..	64
Eggs ..	..	..	..	..	150



TABLE XI

## Preliminary Report of School Medical Service for 1918

Disease	No. of Defects Treated			Results.				
	From Previous year	New	Total	Remedied	Improved	Unchanged	Left	Carried over
External Eye Diseases								
Blepharitis	1	35	36	24	8	..	4	8
Conjunctivitis	1	7	8	5	3	..	..	2
Corneal Opacities	1	3	4	2	2	..	..	2
External Ear Diseases	..	8	8	5	2	..	1	..
Other Diseases	..	3	3	3	..	..	4	..
Teeth Decayed	..	225	225	131	..	..	..	90
Urgency Dental Orders—Poole	..	46	46	..	..	..	..	..
From Parkstone	..	70	70	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis	14	9	23	12	2	6	3	6
Impetigo	11	119	130	128	..	..	..	2
Scabies	16	33	49	43	..	..	..	6
Ringworm of Scalp	14	26	40	27	..	..	3	10
" Skin	2	41	43	38	..	..	..	5
Verminous Condition	..	261	261	38	137	18	13	9
Vermin notices sent	10	261	162	..	..	..	..	..
Minor Injuries	..	39	41	40	..	..	..	1
Other Conditions	..	977	977	918	31	25	2	1
Advice	..	152	152	..	..	..	..	..
Children receiving Treatment at								
Centres	..	..	1926	..	..	..	..	..
Consultations	..	..	2876	..	..	..	..	..
Dressings	..	..	1792	..	..	..	..	..
Swabs taken in School Clinics	..	47	47	..	..	..	..	..
" On the District	..	133	133	..	..	..	..	..
Ringworm Specimens	..	40	40	..	..	..	..	..
Visits paid to Schools	..	164	164	..	..	..	..	..
Children Inspected	..	5,131	5,131	..	..	..	..	..
For eyesight	..	1,033	1,033	..	..	..	..	..
Defectives Found	46	48	93	84	..	1	..	10
Visits paid to Homes of Children	..	450	450	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XII.

Numerical return of all exceptional children in the area in 1918

			Boys	Girls	Total
Including partially Blind		Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Certified Schools for the Blind Not at School .. ...	30	21	51
Deaf and Dumb (including partially deaf)		Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf Not at School ... ..	2	1	3
Mentally Deficient	Feeble Minded	Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Notified to the Local (Control) Authority during the year Not at School ... ..		4	4
			2	2	4
	Imbeciles	At School ... .. Not at School ... ..	1	1	2
	Idiots	... ..			
Epileptics		Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics Not at School ... ..	5	1	6
Physically Defective	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children .. .. Not at School ... ..	2	19	21
	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children .. .. Not at School .. ..			
	Cripples other than Tubercular	Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ... .. Not at School .. ..			
Dull & Backward*		Retarded 2 years .. .. Retarded 3 years .. ..	18	16	34

\* Judged according to age and standard

TABLE XIII.

**Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection  
in 1913**

Defect or Disease.	Specials	
	Number referred for Treatment	Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment
Skin Malnutrition .. ..	..	..
Uncleanliness. Head .. ..	352	..
Body .. ..	8	..
Ringworm. Head .. ..	40	..
Body .. ..	43	..
Skin Scabies .. ..	49	..
Impetigo .. ..	130	..
Other Disease .. ..	56	..
Eye. Defective Vision and Squint .. ..	48	5
External Eye Disease .. ..	45	..
Ear. Defective Hearing, ear disease .. ..	11	3
Teeth. Dental Disease ( <i>See Dental Clinic Report</i> )		
Nose & Throat. Enlarged Tonsils .. ..	7	..
Adneoids .. ..	11	..
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids		
Defective Speech .. ..	1	..
Heart & Circulation. Heart Disease		
Organic .. ..	1	1
Functional .. ..	..	..
Anaemia .. ..	..	..
Lungs. Pulmonary Tuberculosis—*		
Definite .. ..	14	5
Suspected .. ..	..	..
Chronic Bronchitis .. ..	7	..
Other Disease .. ..	..	..
Nervous System. Epilepsy .. ..	..	6
Cholera .. ..	4	..
Other Disease .. ..	..	..
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis—Glands		
Bones and Joints .. ..	2	19
Other Forms .. ..	..	..
Rickets .. ..	..	..
Deformities .. ..	..	..
Other Defects or Diseases .. ..	..	..

\*9 cases sent to Tuberculosis Dispensary



TABLE XIV.  
Treatment of Defects of Children during 1918

Condition	No. of defects found for which Treatment was considered necessary			No. of defects for which no report is available	No. of defects treated	Results of Treatment		
	From previous year	New	Total			Remedied	Improved	Unchanged
Clothing	..	5	2	..	..	..	2	..
Footwear	..	13	13	..	..	..	3	..
Cleanliness of Head	..	253	253	..	..	..	253	..
Cleanliness of Body	..	8	8	..	..	..	1	..
Nutrition	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	1
Nose and throat	..	..	19	..	1	1	..	..
External eye disease	3	45	48	..	45	37	8	1
Ear Disease	..	11	11	..	11	8	2	1
Teeth ( <i>see dental clinic report</i> ).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart and Circulation	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	7
Lungs	..	14	28	..	..	7	14	..
Nervous System	6	4	10	..	6	4	..	2
Skin	33	285	318	..	318	256	62	..
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Deformities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis.—non-pulmonary	15	4	19	..	..	..	5	14
Speech	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mental condition	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	2
Vision and Squint	2	46	48	..	48	..	..	..
Hearing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	977	977	..	977	918	31	25
Total	73	1671	1761	..	1408	1234	382	53

All the defects treated being specials.







